

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10 1737.

91.532.

HAT is said in the last *Craftsman* of the *Gazetteer* of the 21st of Feb. I fancy may, with Justice enough, be applied to that very *Craftsman* itself; for to use that Writers own Words, I believe nobody who has read the *Craftsman* of Saturday the 3rd of March, can suppose it to come

from the common Hand, which usually appears in that Paper, it certainly breathes a different Spirit, and therefore deserves a different Consideration from the Articles and idle Trash, which is now generally to be met with there.

This *Craftsman*, which I shall now bestow a few Observations upon, is said to be an Answer to the *Gazetteer* above-mentioned, of the 21st of Feb. and the Charge which is brought against the Writer of that Paper, I think, may be reduced under the two following Heads; First, that he has drawn odious and malicious Parallels, with a manifest Design of wounding a most illustrious Person, whose amiable Qualities have endeared him to the People in general, and whose meritorious Deportment to all Persons, hath never deserved any Treatment from any Hand. And next, that he hath misrepresented and falsify'd History, in order to serve that purpose, and promote such an injurious Design.

Whoever has read that *Gazetteer*, let his Enquiries or Prejudices be otherwise what they will, certainly, in his Conscience, acquit the Writer of the first Part of this Charge; for there is nothing in that Paper, which has the least View or Tendency to such a Design, as has been so unjustly and falsely ascribed to it, but quite the contrary; for even supposing the Characters drawn in that Paper, could be intended to allude to any illustrious Person of the present Times, where is he wounded? How is he injured by the Resemblance? Those Characters are presented in as fair and amiable a Light, as the greatest, the most honoured and best beloved of our Princes, whose Virtues are the most rever'd, and whose Memories are the most dear to the British Nation, are transmitted down to us: Their high Merit and excellent Qualities, are shewn in their fullest Light, and described in their largest Extent; all imaginable Regard is paid to their Dignity, and all imaginable Esteem and Reverence to their Virtues; they are reproached with no Vices, no Enormities, no flagrant Offences, with nothing that can fully taint the Lustre of their Characters; their Blemishes and failings, (for who was ever so perfect, as to be entirely free from them?) are touched with a light and gentle Hand; they are thrown a far off into Shades, so as to give but a faint and distant Prospect of them: The Miscarriages that happened in their Conduct, and the Errors that they unfortunately fell into, are not imputed to them, but to those vile Symplicians and insidious Flatterers, who imposed upon their noble and generous Natures, and abused the confidence they reposed in them; and while they were pretending to act for their Interest and Honour, administer to their Ease and Pleasure, were carrying on the most wicked and pernicious Projects of their own.

It is certainly no Derogation to the Honour or Wisdom of any Prince, to fall into the Snares that are laid for them by artful and designing Men; the most and wisest Princes, whose eminent Virtues have secured a Glory upon their Country, and whose amiable Qualities have made them the Delight of the People, have not always been able to be upon their Guard, against the Falshood and Treachery of those, whom they have taken into their Bosoms, and honoured with the highest Marks of their Favour and Esteem; great Minds are above Suspicion, and do not distrust those that they love; as they are always open and unreserved to others, they cannot believe, but others are always sincere and honest to them; they are actuated by nothing, but the most simple and generous Principles in their Friendships, and they can imagine to meet with nothing but the most faithful Returns of Affection and Gratitude. But good and excellent Princes, have no Acquaintance but with the best and fairest Side of human Nature, and see only the Reflection of their own Image from the Glass; they are entire Strangers to

Fraud, Hypocrisy, Dissimulation and Craft, tho' those are the chief Ingredients, perhaps, in the Composition of such Persons, as are the highest in their Confidence, and the nearest to their Hearts; bred up from their Youth in the most refined and exalted Notions of Virtue and Honour, they do not perceive the Malevolence, the Rancour, the Pride and Selfishness, that often lurk under the demure Look and submissive Deportment, nor what base and sordid Motives sometimes influence the Counsels and Advice of those, who pretend to have no other Aim nor Wish, but to promote their Good, and advance their Glory.

With what Colour of Justice then can a Paper be charged, with a manifest Design of wounding a most illustrious Person, that only represents the vile Arts of a few shameless and profligate Sycophants, (for so, with the *Craftsman's* Favour, I must still beg Leave to call them) to seduce two Princes, in all other Respects, of the most distinguished and exalted Characters, from their filial Duty and Reverence, and to create Misunderstandings, and sow Dissentions in the Royal Family? Such a Paper might have wounded, for ought I know, any little, busy, meddling Pick-thank; any whispering, Tale-bearing, Mischief-making Minion; any of the dressing, bowing, babbling Crew, that haunt the Levees, and flutter about the Persons of the Great, if any thing in it could be supposed to relate to any Occurrences of the present Times; but how it could wound, or in any Sense whatever, be possibly intended so to do, any Person of a superior Order or Character, I cannot imagine; and therefore, I am utterly at a Loss, to find out upon what Foundation it is, that the *Craftsman* calls it a virulent Libel; one would have thought, that he has dealt in Libels long enough to understand them better.

The next Charge against the *Gazetteer* is, that it has misrepresented and falsify'd History, in a shameful Manner, in order to serve a very unjustifiable Purpose. But there is no more Ground for this Charge, than there was for the former.

It was not the Design of the *Gazetteer*, to write the Lives or Histories at large, either of Prince Richard, afterwards Richard the First; or of Prince Henry, afterwards Henry the Fifth, but only to give a little Historical Narration of some Passages or Occurrences in their Lives, and to draw a short Sketch of their Characters, according to the Light that they appeared in, from their Behaviour and Deportment in those Conjunctions, and from the Measures which they pursued after they had discovered the Errors of their Conduct; that Paper never intended to delineate the Portraits of those Princes at full Length, and to give a full View of their Characters, in all the Circumstances and Transactions of their Lives and Reigns; if such a Thing as that had been proposed, no doubt many Things must have been taken Notice of which are now omitted; some Things would have appeared to their Disadvantage, which in so short and restrained an Account, were not necessary to be mentioned. Every Defect, Blemish and Imperfection, must have been brought to Light, and every Part of their Conduct must have been traced with the greatest Preciseness and Exactness; but as no such Thing was ever thought of, what occasion could there be to swell up the Paper, with a Recital of what Rapin says of the brutish Fierceness of Richard, or of his Pride, Avarice or Lust? or of the Refinements of the same Historian upon the Causes, which he says, made Henry run into dishonourable Courses, and to abandon himself to Excesses, very unbecoming his Birth, and injurious to his Reputation? Would it not have been altogether absurd and impertinent so to have done? Might it not with as much Reason be imputed, as a Misrepresentation in the *Gazetteer*, that he did not copy out the whole History.

But according to the *Craftsman*, my Portrait of Prince Richard is the grossest Outrage upon History, that ever was committed; for it seems, He was so far from being a Prince of such an amiable Disposition, as I have described him, that He was one of the most turbulent, restless, ambitious Princes, that ever lived, and had not one good Quality besides a most undaunted Courage, which savour'd of a brutish Fierceness.

But it is the *Craftsman* and not the *Gazetteer*, that is guilty of this extraordinary Outrage upon History; for it is evident from all the English Historians, that

besides an undaunted Courage, Richard had not only many other good Qualities, but many other great and excellent ones; they were no doubt blended and intermingled with some Vices and Defects; the best and greatest Princes have had their Failings, and I never pretended that he was without them.

But notwithstanding all the Blemishes in his Character, he was still one of the most illustrious Princes that ever sat on the English Throne. He had good Nature and Humanity, Clemency and Generosity, Wit and Eloquence; he was steadfast to his Word, and firm in his Resolutions; he was besides very affable and free in Conversation, and of an easy and engaging Address; his good Nature and Clemency appear very remarkably in his Readiness to be reconciled to his Brother John, who had been in open Rebellion against him, and was always carrying on secret Designs both against his Crown and Life; and in his Eagerness to pardon several others who had been engaged in the same Attempts.

But no History can furnish a more shining and illustrious Instance of Generosity and Magnanimity than this Prince shewed in the last Act of his Life. While he was taking a View of the Castle of Chaluz, which he had besieged, a Person upon the Walls shot an Arrow into his Shoulder: When the Castle was taken, the Person that wounded him being brought into his Presence, he asked him why he killed him; 'Because (says the Fellow) you killed my Father and two Brothers with your own Hand; and I return God Thanks that I have succeeded so well; for I am ready to undergo, with Pleasure, the most grievous Tortures, since I have been so fortunate to rid the World of one who has done so much Mischief in it.' The King, tho' in the extreme Agony with his Wound, of which he died soon after, was so far from being exasperated with this brutish and savage Answer, that with an astonishing Greatness of Mind, he not only order'd the Man to be set at Liberty, but made him likewise a very liberal Present. Yet this is the Prince which the *Craftsman* says, does not seem to have one good Quality besides a most undaunted Courage.

But if the Portrait of Richard is such an Outrage upon History, that of Henry of Monmouth, it seems, is ten Times worse; for in this latter, according to the *Craftsman*, I have not only display'd my Prostitution but my Insolence, in applying it to a modern Case, as different as Light is from Darkness, and in putting some of the greatest, wisest, and worthiest Men in this Kingdom, upon the same Foot with such a Set of profligate Wretches, as Falstaff, Bardolph and Poins.

If the *Gazetteer* was really applicable to any modern Case, as the *Craftsman* will needs have it to be, those Persons, whom he calls, some of the greatest, wisest and worthiest Men in the Kingdom, will not suffer so extremely in their Characters, as he seems to apprehend, nor have Reason to take it so much amiss, to be put upon the same foot with Falstaff, Bardolph and Poins; as must be evident to any one who knows any thing more of the History of them besides what they have read in Shakespear's Plays.

Sir John Falstaff was Great Master of the Household to the Duke of Bedford, when the latter was Regent of France: He was his Deputy in the Dutchy of Normandy; Governor of Anjou and Main, and a Knight of the Garter. He had performed several considerable Services in the Wars in France, and was a very wise and valiant Commander. At the Battle of Patay, indeed he fled, but it was after the Lord Talbot, the General was wounded and taken, and when the English were otherwise so over-powered with Numbers, that there was no Possibility of retrieving the Day. He was disgraced at first for this; but he justified himself so well, that he was presently restored to Favour, and afterwards performed several great Actions; particularly he beat the French in a pitched Battle at Calcamont near Nancy.

Bardolph was a Lord of great Distinction; it is true he was in a Conspiracy against King Henry the Fourth, and marched at the Head of an Army, which he had raised in Conjunction with the Earl of Northumberland, in order to dethrone the King; but he was defeated, and died of the Wounds which he

* See Tyrrell's Reign of Richard I.



had received in Fight, and his Head was set on a Pole on London Bridge. As he was therefore a Traitor to his Prince, he was on that Account undoubtedly a profligate Wretch; but I am apt to imagine, that was not the Craftsman's Reason for calling him so.

POINTS was likewise a Person of Rank and Figure; indeed he was one of the Prince's Evil Counsellors and Advisers, and perhaps one of the chief Instruments in widening the Breach, and keeping up the Difference between the Prince and his Royal Father. He seduced the Prince into those irregular Courses which he pursued, and was his Companion in all his Gaieties and Excesses. But if this only was what made him a profligate Wretch, there may possibly be some of the Craftsman's greatest, wisest and worst Men, that would not be much injured by being put upon a Foot with him.

THERE are some other Things in this Craftsman which deserve to be animadverted upon; but I have not room in this Paper.

L O N D O N.

On Saturday next the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor holds the Third General Seal after Hillary Term, when his Lordship's Patent will pass the Great Seal.

As will also a Writ of Summons, for summoning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to Parliament.

Likewise a Writ of Summons will pass the Seals, for summoning his Grace the Duke of Arhol to Parliament as a Peer of Great Britain, by the Title of Baron Strange of Knockyn.

A few Days since the Rev Mr. Lawson Huddleston was inducted into the Rectory of St. Cuthbert in the City of Wells.

As was likewise the Rev. Mr. Charles Reynolds into the Rectory of Spridnix in the Diocese of Lincoln.

We hear that Edward Tucker, Esq; is Re-chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis in the County of Dorset.

We hear a Treaty of Marriage is on foot between the Son of the Lord Leigh and Miss Ann Mountague, Daughter to the Right Honourable the Lord Halifax.

The Claims or Demands for Quarters, on Account of sick and hurt Seamen at several Ports near London, between the 1st of January 1735, and 31st of December 1736, will begin to be paid at the Pay Office in Broad-street the 25th Instant.

Leonard Smelt, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Northallerton in the County of York, and one of the Chief Clerks belonging to the Office of Ordnance, lies dangerously ill at the Bath.

Tuesday last Thomas Bladen, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ashburton in Dorsetshire, set out for France.

Last Sunday died at Marlborough, Captain John Beach, belonging to the Train of Artillery.

Yesterday a Colonel in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, was tried by a General Court Martial at the Horse Guards at Whitehall, for not obeying the Field Officer's Orders, and this Day the same will be reported to his Majesty.

Last Monday the Master of the Dog and Duck Alehouse at Upton, was robbed within 20 Yards of his own House by three Boys, who made off with their Booty.

We hear that 4 of his Majesty's Ships of 20 Guns each, are ordered to be stationed at Georgia.

Yesterday se'night one Robert Reed of Gateshead near Newcastle upon Tyne, was found upon Newcastle Moor almost starv'd, and being carried to a Fire upon a Coal Heap, he died in a Quarter of an Hour.

Last Tuesday died in an advanced Age, at his Lodgings at Ware in Hertfordshire, Joseph Jenkinson, Esq; a Gentleman of 4000 l. per Annum.

Bank Stock 152. India 180 1-4th. South Sea 103. Old Annuity 113 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New Ditto 112 7-8ths to 113. Three per Cent. 106 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 108 1-half. London Assurance 145 8ths to 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 61. 11s. to 12s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 10s. to 11s. Prem. South Sea ditto 31. 3 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 21. 5 s. to 7 s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 2 to 4. Premium. English Copper 21. 12s. to 15 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 7-8ths to 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 120.

East India House, March 9, 1736.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, That a General Court of the said Company will be holden at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 16th Instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, on Special Affairs.

Custom House, London, March 8, 1736.
To be SOLD,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 16th and Thursday the 17th of March 1736, Instant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room at the Custom-House, London, several Parcels of Bolea and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Cordial Waters, Hungary Waters, Spruce Beer, Tobacco and 35 Casks of Refused Wines.

To be seen and tasted at the King's Warehouse on Monday the 14th, Tuesday the 15th Instant, and on Wednesday Morning before the Sale, between the Hours of 8 and 12 in the Forenoon, and 3 and 5 in the Afternoon, where Catalogues are delivered.

This Day is published,

(Beautifully printed in 8vo. Price bound 5 s.)

THE Political Works of **ANDREW FLETCHER** of Saltoun, Esq;

CONTAINING,

I. A Discourse of Government with relation to Militia's.

II, III. Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland written in the Year 1698.

IV. Discorso delle cose di Spagna fritto nel mese di Luglio 1698.

V. A Speech upon the State of the Nation; in April 1701.

VI. Speeches by a Member of the Parliament, which began at Edinburgh the 6th of May 1703.

VII. An Account of a Conversation concerning a right Regulation of Governments for the common Good of Mankind: In a Letter to the Marquis of Montrose, the Earls of Rothes, Roxburg and Haddington, from London the 1st of December, 1703.

N. B. Mr. Fletcher is a Gentleman steady in his Principles, of nice Honour, with abundance of Learning; brave as the Sword he wears, and bold as a Lion; a sure Friend, and an irreconcilable Enemy; would lose his Life readily to serve his Country, and would not do a base Thing to save it: His Thoughts are large as to Religion, and could never be brought within the Bounds of any particular Sect; nor will he be under the Distinction of Whig or Tory; saying those Names are used to cloak the Knavery of both.

From a Manuscript in the Library of the late Tho. Rawlinson, Esq;

P. S. There are a few Copies printed on Royal Paper. Printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, at the Red-Lion, and C. Davis in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is Published,

STRYPE'S Annals of the Reformation, (NUMB. 105.)

Being the 24th of the THIRD VOLUME.

WHICH contains Southwel Collegiate Church, endeavoured to be got from the Archbishoprick of York. The Archbishop's Application to stop it. Required to be present at the Council in York. Barnes, Bishop of Durham dies. Some Account of him. Endeavours at Court for the Dean, Dr. Matthew, to succeed him. The Dean's Letter thereupon. The Decay of that Bishoprick by reason of long Leases. Troubles of that Collegiate Church by reason of Suits. The present ill State of the Bishoprick of St. Asaph. That Bishop's Commendams. The Queen requires a Lease of Dunnington, belonging to the Bishoprick of Ely, now void. The Dean and Chapters Letter to the Lord Treasurer thereupon. A Commission of Concealment granted to Edward Stafford. Lands of vacant Bishopricks.

Subscriptions are taken in by E. Symon, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, of whom Proposals may be had, as likewise by most Bookellers in Town and Country. Where may be had the former Numbers.

This Day is Published,

THE Trials of the **PYRATES**; containing, The Proceedings at the Sessions of Admiralty, held at Justice-Hall in the Old Bailey, in which will be inserted at large,

The Trial of Richard Coyle, Mate of the St. John Brigantine, Capt. Benjamin Hartley, Master, for the barbarous Murder of the said Capt. Hartley, on the High Seas, and within the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty of England, at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, of which he was convicted, and for which he received Sentence of Death.

The Trials of Edward Johnson, Nicholas Williams, Lawrence Senett, Nicholas Wolf, Pierce Buttler, and John Bryan, otherwise O'Bryan, for the Murder of Capt. Benjamin Hawes in the Dove Brigantine, on the High Seas, &c. of which Johnson and Williams were found Guilty.

The Trials of Johnson and Williams, (on a second Indictment) with Lawrence Senett, for feloniously and piratically endeavouring to make and causing to be made, a Revolt in the said Ship, and for running away with the same, or which Indictment they were all found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death accordingly.

With a genuine Account of the inhuman Treatment of the said Captains, Hartley and Hawes, by their respective Crews, faithfully taken in Court from the Mouths of the several Witnesses on these Trials.

Printed for J. Applebee, and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

Dr. NEWMAN'S

Famous Anti-Venereal PILL.



Which, to the Sur-

prize of all that take cures all Degrees of the Venereal Disease, it speedily removes Pains in the Head, Arms, or Legs, takes away the Running, Cords, Heals of Ulcers, Soreness and Inflammation of the Parts, or any old Gleet, tho' of many Years standing; it perfectly cures, without Hindrance of Business, or Confinement, Pockey Warts, Buboes, Shankers, Phymosis, Paraphimosis, Ulcers in the Mouth, Nose, Throat, or Palate, or, if you are broke out in Scabs and Blotches from Head to Foot, in a short Time you will be well, two or three being sufficient when the Distemper is gentle, or fresh contracted; but if it has been long on the Patient, or in the Blood, a few more are required for a Cure, there is but one in a Dose, no bigger than a small Pea, having neither Taste or Smell, and are sold at so easy a Price, as only Two Shillings each. They are likewise put up in Boxes of a Guinea, and half a Guinea Price, being sufficient in the worst of Cases.

Where may be had, ready to be delivered to any Messenger.

The only Medicine in the World for all Seminal Weaknesses, from Falls, Blows, Wrenches, Strains, hard Labours, Miscarriages, Fluor Albus in Women, the Remains of Mercury unskillfully prepared, and Settling in the Urine, old Gleet, Relicks of the Venereal Disease, or Damage by Self-Pollution, a Drooping of Matter, Pain in the Back, or often Occasion to make Water, Weakness of the Vessels after any former Cure, at Five Shillings the Pail. It ought to be taken after every Cure, to strengthen the Body after the Physick.

Note, these Drops and Pills will be readily sent by the Post to any Part of England, if you send your Money, in a Letter or by the Stage Coach.

I likewise have a Chymical Water that cures the Itch, and all Itchy Breakings-out.

I have an Electuary which cures Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Consumptions, restores lost Appetites, purifies the Blood. It is an infallible Remedy for the Gravel and Stone, at 1 s. 6 d. 5 s. and 10 s. 6 d. the Gallipot, with Directions.

Attendance is given every Day by the Author, a graduate Physician, who liveth at the Blue Ball in Hand-court, almost over-against Great Turbitt, Holborn. Advice GRATIS.

The most Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical D For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,

That have been Sold so many Years, and with such common Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; but, since Mr. Parry's Decease, are now in London sold only by Mr. Read for 3 s. 6 d. a Vial, at his Shop in White-Fryars. (N. B. You turn in just by the Tavern in Fleet-street, and it's the great Corner Shop in White-Fryars; JAMES READ, in great Letters is wrote over the Door.) But in the Country, by Mr. Brown, Bookseller in Bristol.

They are a most Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the confirmed ASTHMA of the longest standing.

And all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed

Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most difficult Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimony in the lungs, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing.

They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast, and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Shortness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will fallibly prevent one when feared. They are also exceeding nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitutions, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which many severely troubled with Night and Morning; also for the Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having sweetened, and are so pleasant, and so few Drops to a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Confinement.

In short, these unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the infallible Remedy that ever was known (therefore they do the saint Efforts of any Counterfeits or Imitations) for Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the Judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, are therefore Publick for Common Good.